

INITIAL F-22 OPERATIONAL WING BEDDOWN

Final
Environmental
Impact
Statement







November 2001

How to Use This Document

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Initial F-22 Operational Wing Beddown is intended to be a reader-friendly document that clearly responds to the questions and comments raised by agencies and the public during the review of the Draft EIS. The Final EIS should be used in conjunction with the Draft EIS published in April 2001. A CD containing both the Draft and Final EIS is provided for your reference at the back of this document. Organization of the Final EIS is shown below.

Executive Summary	Executive Summary
	☐ Summary of the EIS
Exe	☐ Identification of the Preferred and Environmentally Preferred Alternatives
	Chapter 1 Introduction and Overview
Overview	☐ Introduction to the Final EIS
3	☐ Preferred and Environmentally Preferred Alternatives
8	☐ Public and Agency Involvement ☐ Consultation and Coordination
	☐ Mitigations to Reduce the Potential for Environmental Consequences
ا ق	Chapter 2 Errata
Errata	☐ Introduction
•	☐ Clarification and Corrections to the Draft EIS
	Chapter 3 Comments and Responses
Se	☐ Introduction
mments Responses	☐ Comment Directory
Comments od Respons	☐ Written, Oral, and Agency Comments ☐ Written Comments and Submitted Letters
& B	☐ Native American and Alaska Native Letters
Col	☐ Public Hearing Transcripts and Summaries
<u>a</u>	☐ Agency Letters
	☐ Responses to Comments
on ary	Distribution, Glossary, Acronyms and Abbreviations
Distribution and Glossary	☐ Distribution List for the Final EIS
ᄪ	☐ Glossary
Dis Dis	☐ Acronyms and Abbreviations

Cover Sheet

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR INITIAL F-22 OPERATIONAL WING BEDDOWN

a. Responsible Agency: United States Air Force

b. Cooperating Agency: United States Navy

- c. *Proposals and Actions:* This Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluates the environmental effects associated with the beddown of 72 operational F-22 aircraft at an existing Air Force base (AFB). The beddown of the three-squadron Initial F-22 Operational Wing at Langley AFB, Virginia, to replace three F-15C squadrons, is the proposed action and the Air Force's preferred alternative. The four alternatives include Eglin AFB, Florida; Elmendorf AFB, Alaska; Mountain Home AFB, Idaho; and Tyndall AFB, Florida. At Eglin or Elmendorf, three F-22 squadrons would replace two F-15C squadrons. At Mountain Home AFB, three F-22 squadrons would replace one F-15C squadron. At Tyndall AFB, three operational F-22 squadrons would be added and the three advanced fighter pilot training squadrons (one F-15C and two F-22) would remain. The no-action alternative would result in no decision to beddown the Initial F-22 Operational Wing at this time.
- d. *For Additional Information*: Ms. Brenda Cook, Initial F-22 Operational Wing Beddown EIS Project Manager, HQ ACC/CEVP, 129 Andrews Street, Suite 102, Langley AFB, VA 23665-2769. Telephone inquiries may be made to Headquarters Air Combat Command Public Affairs at (757) 764-5007.
- e. Designation: Final Environmental Impact Statement.
- f. Abstract: This Final EIS has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The public and agency scoping process resulted in the grouping of environmental resources in the following categories: aircraft operations, natural resources, cultural and traditional resources, human resources, and community and infrastructure. This Final EIS responds to public and agency review and comments on the Draft EIS. It also provides an errata chapter that identifies clarifications to the Draft EIS in response to review and public and agency input. For the proposed action at Langley AFB, findings indicate that the beddown would have minimal consequences in aircraft operations because Langley AFB is the only location where the land area affected by the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL) of 65 decibels (dB) or greater would be reduced from baseline (a reduction of approximately 88 residential acres). Localized areas currently within the 65 DNL noise contours could have increased noise levels. Langley AFB consequences to natural resources, human resources, and community and infrastructure would be the lowest among the locations. Langley AFB construction would impact the architectural and visual aspects of the Langley Historic District. Impacts continue to be addressed in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office. The Eglin AFB alternative has the potential for the greatest noise consequences in the vicinity of the base (with an additional 123 residential acres affected). Elmendorf AFB's increased noise levels would occur over military land or water. Natural resources and human resources, particularly Alaska Native activities under the training airspace, have the potential for sonic boom consequences. The Mountain Home AFB alternative could directly impact natural resources from construction and directly and indirectly impact human resources and community and infrastructure, including schools, through increased growth pressure. In the Mountain Home airspace there is a potential for sonic boom consequences to natural and traditional resources. The Tyndall AFB alternative would include an additional 23 acres of residential land affected by a DNL of 65 dB or greater. Construction could potentially affect natural resources through the disturbance of habitat. Population growth could impact human and community and infrastructure resources. Langley AFB is the only installation with a reduction in operations employment. Compared to the alternative locations, Langley AFB has a greater potential for environmental consequences to historic resources and a similar or lower potential for environmental consequences to the other environmental resources. Langley AFB is recommended as the Air Force's preferred alternative.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>			<u>Page</u>
EXEC	CUTIV	E SUMMARY	ES-1
1	INT	RODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	1-1
	1.1	Preferred and Environmentally Preferred Alternatives	1-2
	1.2	Public and Agency Involvement	
	1.3	Consultation and Coordination	
	1.4	Mitigations to Reduce the Potential for Environmental Consequences	1-10
2	ERRATA		
	2.1	Organization of Clarifications and Corrections	
	2.2	Finding Clarifications and Corrections	
		Clarifications and Corrections	
3	COMMENTS AND RESPONSES		
	3.1	Comment Receipt and Review	3-1
	3.2	Locating Your Comments	
	3.3	Locating Responses to Comments	
		Alphabetical Directory	3-3
		Petition Directory	3-8
		Comments	
		Written Comments and Submitted Letters	3-15
		Native American and Alaska Native Letters	3-81
		Public Hearing Transcripts and Summaries	3-83
		Agency Letters	
		Responses	
		Responses to Comments	3-203
DIST	RIBU	TION LIST	
GLOS	SARY	<i>!</i>	
ACRO	NYM	IS AND ABBREVIATIONS	

Table of Contents Page i

Page ii Table of Contents